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INTRODUCTION

On 18 December 1992, the General Assembly adopted eight resolutions (47/116 A to G and 47/117) on agenda items 33 and 34, entitled "Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa" and "United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa". Of the eight resolutions, four were adopted by consensus. Resolution 47/116 B on the Programme of Work of the Special Committee was adopted, for the first time, by consensus.

The manner in which the General Assembly has dealt with the apartheid item this year has significantly changed compared to last year. The previous emphasis on pressure and sanctions has receded and was replaced by support for the process of political change. While the General Assembly was gravely concerned at the continuing high levels of violence in South Africa, the call on all the parties to urgently resume multiparty negotiations as a way forward was nearly unanimous. The primary responsibility of the South African authorities for the maintenance of law and order and for the protection of the lives and security of all South Africans was emphasized, with widespread recognition that all parties must show restraint and share responsibility with regard to violence. The direct involvement of the Security Council and the Secretary-General was welcomed as a positive development. Although there were some calls for an even more active United Nations participation in the political process in South Africa (notably through the appointment of a Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on an ongoing basis), the overriding trend was to stress the responsibilities of the parties themselves to bring about a peaceful transition to a non-racial and democratic society.

This broad-based agreement on the main issues was manifested in the adoption by consensus not only of an omnibus resolution (which has been the case for the past three years), but also, and for the first time, of the resolution on the work of the Special Committee against Apartheid. The recognition that there had been a qualitative change both in the activities of Special Committee during 1992 and the direction of its work in the immediate future, was perhaps best reflected in the United Kingdom's explanation of vote on behalf of the European Community: "We wish to express our gratitude to the Chairman of the Special Committee, Ambassador Gambari, for the skilful and positive manner in which he steered the negotiations on this resolution, and for the unstinting work which he has done throughout the year to promote consensus. Supported by the Director of the Centre against Apartheid, Ambassador Gambari's efforts to make the work of the Committee more relevant and supportive of positive peaceful change within South Africa were reflected in the recommendations of this year's much improved Report of the work of the Special Committee, and have been welcomed by us all... We are pleased to note Ambassador Gambari's

clear statement that the Special Committee will not perpetuate itself in office after the discharge of its mandate, which he said would be ended when a new non-racial and democratic constitution is in place in South Africa and free and fair elections are conducted on that basis."

Vote support this year for resolutions on "Military and Other Collaboration with South Africa", and on "Relations between South Africa and Israel" (tabled by the Organization of African Unity), decreased from the previous year. The resolution on military and other collaboration was adopted by 106 votes in favour, 2 against, with 47 abstentions (121-2-34 in 1991). The resolution on "Relations between South Africa and Israel" was adopted by 93 votes in favour, 39 against with 23 abstentions (93-31-30 in 1991).

The resolutions on the oil embargo and on the work of the Commission Against Apartheid in Sports were also adopted by vote. The resolution on the oil embargo was adopted by 111 votes in favour, one against (United States) with 44 abstentions (127-3-28 in 1991). The resolution on the work of the Commission was adopted by 121 votes in favour, none against, with 39 abstentions.

The traditional resolutions on the Trust Fund for South Africa (introduced by Sweden) and on the United Nations Educational Training Programme for Southern Africa (UNETPSA - introduced by Norway) were again adopted by consensus.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON 18 DECEMBER 1992 UNDER AGENDA ITEM 33: "POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA" AND AGENDA ITEM 34: "UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA"*

Resolution	Title	Vote
47/116 A	International efforts towards the total eradication of apartheid and support for a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa	Adopted w/o vote
47/116 B	Programme of work of the Special Committee against Apartheid	Adopted w/o vote
47/116 C	United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa	Adopted w/o vote
47/116 D	Oil embargo against South Africa	111-1-44
47/116 E	Military and other collaboration with South Africa	106-2-47
47/116 F	Relations between South Africa and Israel	93-39-23
47/116 G	Support for the work of the Commission against Apartheid in Sports	121-0-39
47/117	United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa	Adopted w/o vote

* The final text of resolutions 44/116 A-G and 47/117 had not been issued at the time of preparation of the present issue of Notes and Documents. The text reproduced herein is that of the draft resolutions before the General Assembly (A/47/L.15, A/47/L.27, A/47/L.29, A/47/L.31-L.32, A/47/L.44-L.46). The official text of the resolutions will be issued subsequently in Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/47/49).

47/116 A International efforts towards the total eradication of apartheid and support for the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling the consensus Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, contained in the annex to its resolution S-16/1 of 14 December 1989, which, inter alia, called for negotiations in a climate free of violence,

Reaffirming the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa and the need for the full implementation of its provisions,

Further recalling its decision 45/457 B of 13 September 1991 and its resolution 46/79 A of 13 December 1991,

Welcoming the initiative of the Organization of African Unity to place before the Security Council the question of violence in South Africa, Security Council resolutions 765 (1992) of 16 July 1992 and 772 (1992) of 17 August 1992, and especially the decision to deploy United Nations observers to further the purposes of the National Peace Accord signed on 14 September 1991,[1]

Welcoming also the deployment of observers from the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth, and the European Community in South Africa in response to Security Council resolution 772 (1992),

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the mission of his Special Representative to South Africa,[2]

Taking note also of the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid,[3] and the third report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of the Declaration,[4] as well as the report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated approach

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[1] See Centre against Apartheid, Notes and Documents, No. 23/91.

[2] S/24389 of 7 August 1992.

[3] Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/47/22).

[4] A/47/574.

by the United Nations system on questions relating to South Africa (A/46/559),[5]

Welcoming the safeguards agreement between IAEA and South Africa of 16 September 1991 and the report of IAEA, relating to the inspection of South Africa's nuclear facilities, under the terms of the safeguards agreement,[6]

Reiterating its conviction that broad-based negotiations, initially undertaken by the Convention for a Democratic South Africa, resulting in a new non-racial and democratic constitution and its early entry into force will lead to the total elimination of apartheid through peaceful means,

Noting that, while positive measures have been taken by the South African authorities, including the repeal of key apartheid laws and the revision of major security legislation, important obstacles to achieving a climate conducive to free political activity remain,

Recognizing the responsibility of the United Nations and the international community, as envisaged in the Declaration, to help the South African people in their legitimate struggle for the total elimination of apartheid through peaceful means,

Gravely concerned that continued and escalating violence threatens to undermine the process of peaceful change, through negotiations, to a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa,

Deeply concerned at revelations of illegal covert activities carried out by military intelligence with a view to undermining a major party to the political process of peaceful change in South Africa,

Noting with concern that, despite the signing of the National Peace Accord on 14 September 1991, the tragic bloodshed in South Africa has not ended,

Bearing in mind the need to strengthen and reinforce the mechanisms set up in South Africa under the National Peace Accord, and emphasizing the need for all parties to cooperate in combating violence and to exercise restraint,

Encouraging the efforts of all parties, including ongoing talks among them, aimed at facilitating the resumption of

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[5] A/47/559.

[6] IAEA document G (XXXVI) 1015 of 4 September 1992.

substantive broad-based negotiations towards a new constitution and arrangements on the transition to a democratic order,

Taking note with satisfaction of recent agreements between parties aimed at removing many obstacles to resuming broad-based negotiations and also noting with satisfaction the release of prisoners held for their political beliefs or activities,

Noting with concern the remaining effects of the acts of destabilization that were committed by South Africa against the neighbouring African States,

1. Strongly urges the South African authorities to exercise fully and impartially the primary responsibility of government to bring to an end the ongoing violence, to protect the lives, security and property of all South Africans in all of South Africa, and to bring to justice those responsible for acts of violence;

2. Calls upon all parties to refrain from acts of violence and to cooperate in combating violence;

3. Strongly urges the South African authorities to assume the full responsibility to respect and protect the right of South Africans to demonstrate peacefully in public in order to convey their views effectively;

4. Urgently calls upon all signatories to the National Peace Accord to recommit themselves to the process of peaceful change by fully and effectively implementing its provisions, and by cooperating with each other to that end;

5. Also calls upon all other parties to contribute to the achievement of the aims of the National Peace Accord;

6. Takes note with approval of the recommendations in the Secretary-General's report of 7 August 1992 [7] and calls upon the Government of South Africa and all parties in South Africa to implement urgently the relevant recommendations of the Secretary-General contained in his report;

7. Commends the Secretary-General for those measures taken to address areas of concern noted in his report and particularly to assist in strengthening the structure set up under the National Peace Accord, including the deployment of United Nations observers in South Africa, and urges the Secretary-General to continue to address all the areas of concern noted in his report which fall within the purview of the United Nations;

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[7] S/24389

8. Also welcomes the observers of the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth and the European Community deployed in South Africa;

9. Strongly urges the Government of South Africa, as well as the other parties and movements, to lend their full cooperation to the Commission of Inquiry regarding the Prevention of Public Violence and Intimidation (Goldstone Commission) and permit the Commission urgently and fully to carry out investigations into the functioning and operations of security forces and armed formations recommended by the Secretary-General in his report;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to respond positively and appropriately, as envisaged in his report, to requests for assistance from the Goldstone Commission in the context of the National Peace Accord;

11. Urges the representatives of the people of South Africa to resume, without further delay, broad-based negotiations on transitional arrangements and basic principles for a process of reaching agreement on a new democratic and non-racial constitution and for its speedy entry into force;

12. Calls upon the international community to support the vulnerable and critical process still under way in South Africa through a phased application of appropriate measures with regard to the South African authorities, as warranted by ongoing developments, and, within the context of the need to respond appropriately to them, to review existing restrictive measures as warranted by positive developments, such as agreement by the parties on transitional arrangements, and agreement on a new, non-racial and democratic constitution;

13. Calls upon all Governments to observe fully the mandatory arms embargo, requests the Security Council to continue to monitor effectively its strict implementation, and urges States to adhere to the provisions of other Security Council resolutions on the import of arms from South Africa and the export of equipment and technology destined for military or police purposes in that country;

14. Appeals to the international community to increase humanitarian and legal assistance to the victims of apartheid, to the returning refugees and exiles, and to released political prisoners;

15. Calls upon the international community to assist disadvantaged South African democratic anti-apartheid organizations and individuals in the academic, scientific and cultural fields;

16. Also calls upon the international community to assist the non-racial sports bodies, which have been endorsed by representative anti-apartheid sports organizations in South Africa, in redressing the continuing structural inequalities in sports;

17. Appeals to the international community to help create stable conditions for the rapid and peaceful attainment of a new South Africa based on an agreed, democratic and non-racial constitution by providing, and increasing, its material, financial and other assistance to South Africans in their efforts to address the serious socio-economic problems of the disadvantaged people of South Africa, particularly in the areas of education, employment, health and housing;

18. Appeals to the international community to render all possible assistance to States neighbouring South Africa to enable them to recover from the effects of destabilization and thereby to contribute to the stability and prosperity of the subregion;

19. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the parties concerned, to undertake preliminary examination of the assistance which the United Nations might provide in the electoral process leading to a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa;

20. Also requests the Secretary-General to continue to ensure the coordination of activities of the United Nations and its agencies with regard to, and, as appropriate, inside South Africa, and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on measures taken to facilitate the peaceful elimination of apartheid and the transition of South Africa to a non-racial and democratic society as envisaged in the Declaration on Apartheid.

ADOPTED ON 18 DECEMBER 1992 WITHOUT A VOTE.

47/116 B Programme of work of the Special Committee against Apartheid

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid,[1]

Recognizing the important role that the Special Committee has had in mobilizing international support for the elimination of

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[1] A/47/22.

apartheid and in the adoption by consensus, on 14 December 1989, of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa,[2]

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid on its work, under its mandate, in support of the peaceful eradication of apartheid and of the process of a negotiated transition of South Africa to a democratic non-racial society;

2. Commends the Special Committee for the holding in Windhoek, from 22 to 24 May 1992, of the Seminar on South Africa's Socio-Economic Problems: Future Role of the United Nations System in Helping to Address Them; and for its full support of the holding of the Follow-up Conference on International Educational Assistance to Disadvantaged South Africans, held in New York, on 8 and 9 September 1992 under the auspices of the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa;

3. Authorizes the Special Committee against Apartheid, in accordance with its mandate, to mobilize international support for the elimination of apartheid through the early establishment in South Africa of a society based on an agreed democratic and non-racial constitution as envisaged in the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, and to this end:

(a) To continue to monitor the complex developments in South Africa, and to collect, analyse and disseminate factual information in this regard;

(b) To facilitate a peaceful and stable transition in South Africa by promoting international assistance to help South Africans to overcome the negative social and economic consequences of the policies of apartheid, inter alia, by following up on the Windhoek Seminar through sectoral seminars on well-defined and specific topics with the participation of experts in the relevant fields and in cooperation with relevant bodies and agencies of the United Nations system, institutions and non-governmental organizations;

(c) To undertake liaison and consultations with Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, foundations and institutions, as well as other relevant groups, both inside and outside South Africa;

4. Appeals to Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue their cooperation with the

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[2] Resolution S-16/1, annex.

Special Committee, and requests all relevant components of the United Nations system to continue to cooperate with the Special Committee and the Centre Against Apartheid in their activities in support of the ongoing process of peaceful elimination of apartheid in South Africa;

5. Decides that the special allocation of 450,000 United States dollars to the Special Committee for 1993 from the regular budget of the United Nations should be used towards the cost of special projects aimed at promoting the process towards the elimination of apartheid through the establishment of a new society in South Africa based on a democratic and non-racial constitution, with particular emphasis on issues of human rights and constitution-building, human resources development, institutional capacity-building, health, housing and other socio-economic priority areas;

6. Decides also to continue to authorize adequate financial provision in the regular budget of the United Nations to enable the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania to maintain offices in New York so that they may participate effectively in deliberations in the Special Committee and in deliberations relating to the situation in South Africa in other relevant United Nations bodies.

ADOPTED ON 18 DECEMBER 1992: Without a vote

Result of vote on the above resolution and on previous similar resolutions

Year	Resolution	Yes	No	Abstention
1992	47/116 B	Adopted without a vote		
1991	46/79 B	143	0	16
1990	45/176 E	134	0	14
1989	44/27 G	145	0	10
1988	43/50 F	144	1	9
1987	42/23 E	145	1	10
1986	41/35 D	145	2	10
1985	40/64 F	141	2	12

47/116 C United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, in particular resolution 46/79 F of 13 December 1991,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa,[1] to which is annexed the report of the Committee of Trustees of the Trust Fund,

Taking note of its resolution 46/79 F adopted without a vote on 13 December 1991, in particular of paragraph 2, relating to the reintegration of released political prisoners into South African society,

Welcoming the announcement on 26 September 1992 of the Record of Understanding reached between the African National Congress and the Government of South Africa, which contained agreement on the release of remaining political prisoners,[2] and the voluntary repatriation of political exiles and refugees as a result of the agreement reached between the South African authorities and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Noting with concern that continuing political violence and other developments in South Africa are having an adverse impact on the negotiating process and on the functioning of the framework provided by the National Peace Accord signed on 14 September 1991,

Recognizing the work being carried out by broad-based, impartial voluntary organizations inside South Africa in providing legal and humanitarian assistance to victims of apartheid and racial discrimination and noting with satisfaction the working relationship the Trust Fund has established with those South African organizations,

Strongly convinced that continued, direct and substantial contributions to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies concerned are necessary to enable them to meet the extensive needs for humanitarian, legal and relief assistance during the critical transition to a non-racial and democratic South Africa,

1. Endorses the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa;[1]

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[1] A/47/525.

[2] A/47/494-S/24606, annex.

2. Supports continued and substantial humanitarian, legal and educational assistance by the international community in order to alleviate the plight of those persecuted under discriminatory legislation in South Africa, and to facilitate the reintegration of released political prisoners and returning exiles into South African society;

3. Supports assistance by the Trust Fund for work in the legal field aimed at ensuring effective implementation of legislation repealing major apartheid laws, redressing continuing adverse effects of those laws and encouraging increased public confidence in the rule of law;

4. Endorses the decision of the Trust Fund to channel its assistance through appropriate non-governmental organizations inside South Africa;

5. Expresses its appreciation to the Governments, organizations and individuals that have contributed to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies engaged in rendering humanitarian and legal assistance to the victims of apartheid in South Africa;

6. Appeals for generous contributions to the Trust Fund;

7. Also appeals for direct contributions to the voluntary agencies engaged in rendering assistance to the victims of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa;

8. Commends the Secretary-General and the Committee of Trustees of the Trust Fund for their persistent efforts to promote humanitarian and legal assistance to victims of apartheid and racial discrimination.

ADOPTED ON 18 DECEMBER 1992 WITHOUT A VOTE.

47/116 D Oil embargo against South Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa,[1]

Recalling its resolutions on the oil embargo against South Africa, in particular resolution 46/79 E of 13 December 1991,

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[1] Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 43 (A/47/23).

Recognizing the importance of the oil embargo as a major contribution to the pressure exerted on South Africa towards the eradication of apartheid through negotiations, as well as the importance of maintaining pressure until there is clear evidence of profound and irreversible changes, bearing in mind the objectives of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa,[2] such as the adoption of a non-racial and democratic constitution for a free South Africa,

Noting that the most effective oil embargo against South Africa remains the adoption by the Security Council of a mandatory embargo,

Noting with appreciation the draft model law for the effective enforcement of the oil embargo against South Africa, contained in annex I of the report of the Intergovernmental Group to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session,[3] and welcoming its consideration by Member States,

Concerned that the oil embargo against South Africa is still being violated and that South Africa, because of loopholes in the embargo, such as lack of effective legislation, has been able to acquire oil and petroleum products,

Convinced that an effective oil embargo against South Africa would contribute to the efforts of the international community to bring about a negotiated settlement and the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa,

1. Takes note of the report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa, and endorses its recommendations;

2. Requests all States to adopt, if they have not already done so, and otherwise to maintain and enforce effective measures prohibiting the supply and shipping of oil and petroleum products to South Africa, whether directly or indirectly, and in particular:

(a) To apply strictly the "end users" clause and other conditions concerning restriction on destination to ensure compliance with the embargo;

(b) To compel the companies originally selling or purchasing oil or petroleum products, as appropriate to each nation, to desist from

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[2] Resolution S-16/1, annex.

[3] Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 43 (A/45/43).

selling, reselling or otherwise transferring oil and petroleum products to South Africa, whether directly or indirectly;

(c) To establish strict control over the supply of oil and petroleum products to South Africa by intermediaries, oil companies and traders by placing responsibilities for the fulfilment of the contract on the first buyer or seller of oil and petroleum products who would, therefore, be liable for the actions of these parties;

(d) To prevent South African companies from acquiring holdings in oil companies outside South Africa;

(e) To prohibit all assistance to South Africa in the oil sector, including finance, technology, equipment or personnel;

(f) To prohibit the transport of oil and petroleum products to South Africa by ships flying their flags, or by ships that are ultimately owned, managed or chartered by their nationals or by companies within their jurisdiction;

(g) To develop a system for registration of ships, registered in their States or owned by their nationals, that have violated the oil embargo, and to discourage such ships from calling at South African ports;

(h) To impose penal action against companies and individuals that have been involved in violating the oil embargo, and to publicize cases of successful prosecutions in conformity with their national laws;

(i) To gather, exchange and disseminate information regarding violations of the oil embargo, including ways and means to prevent such violations, and to take concerted measures against violators;

(j) To discourage ships within their jurisdiction from engaging in activities that give rise to violation of the oil embargo against South Africa, taking into account legislative and other measures already adopted;

3. Authorizes the Intergovernmental Group to take action to promote public awareness of the oil embargo against South Africa, including, when necessary, sending missions and participating in relevant conferences and meetings;

4. Requests the Intergovernmental Group to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

5. Requests all States to extend their cooperation to the Intergovernmental Group with all necessary assistance for the implementation of the present resolution.

ADOPTED ON 18 DECEMBER 1992 In favour:111 Against:1 Abstention:44

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 47/116 D

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Swaziland, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Subsequently the delegations of Ethiopia, Liberia and Senegal advised the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour.

Result of vote on the above resolution and on previous similar resolutions

Year	Resolution	Yes	No	Abstention
1992	47/116 D	111	1	44
1991	46/79 D	127	3	28
1990	45/176 F	126	2	19
1989	45/27 H	139	2	14
1988	43/50 J	138	2	14
1987	42/23 F	138	4	12
1986	41/35 F	136	5	15

47/116 E Military and other collaboration with South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa,[1] its resolutions 45/176/B and C of 19 December 1990 and 46/79 B and C of 13 December 1991, as well as the resolutions of the Security Council on the arms embargo and military collaboration with South Africa,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid[2] and the report of the Security Council Committee established by Council resolution 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977 concerning the question of South Africa on its activities during the period 1980-1989,[3]

Noting with appreciation the resolve and effectiveness of the Security Council in its handling of questions relating to the preservation of international peace and security,

Noting that the monitoring and enforcement mechanism of the mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council on South Africa in its resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 would benefit from further strengthening,

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[1] Resolution S-16/1, annex.

[2] Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/47/22).

[3] S/21015.

Reiterating that the full implementation of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa is an essential element of international action towards the eradication of apartheid,

Convinced that sanctions and other restrictive measures have had a significant impact on recent developments in South Africa and that the phased application of appropriate pressure remains an effective and necessary instrument in the process towards the peaceful end to apartheid,

Taking note of the report of the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency of 4 September 1992 relating to the inspection of South Africa's nuclear facilities under the terms of its safeguards agreement,[4]

Expressing serious concern about the continued violations of the mandatory arms embargo, particularly by those countries which surreptitiously trade in arms with South Africa,

Expressing concern that South Africa's external military relations, especially in the area of military technology and, in particular, in the production and testing of missiles, continue unabated, as mentioned in the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid,

Gravely concerned about the practice carried out by certain oil-producing States whereby oil is exchanged for South African arms,

1. Deplores the actions of those States which, directly or indirectly, continue to violate the mandatory arms embargo and collaborate with South Africa in the military, nuclear, intelligence and technology fields, and calls upon those States to terminate forthwith any illegal acts and honour their obligations under Security Council resolution 418(1977);

2. Urges all States to adopt strict legislation relating to the implementation of the arms embargo and prohibit the supply to South Africa of nuclear and military products, as well as computer and communications equipment, technological skills and services, including military intelligence, destined for use by the military, police and security agencies of that country, until free and fair elections have been held and a democratic government has been established;

3. Urges the Security Council to consider immediate steps to ensure the full implementation and the effective monitoring of the

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[4] A/47/533, annex II.

arms embargo imposed by the Council in its resolutions 418 (1977) and 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984, to implement the recommendations of the Committee established under Council resolution 421 (1977) concerning appropriate measures in response to violations of the mandatory arms embargo and to provide information on a regular basis to the Secretary-General for general distribution to Member States;

4. Calls upon all States to maintain existing financial measures, and, in particular, urges Governments and private financial institutions, as well as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, not to extend new loans and credits to South Africa, whether to the public or private sector, until agreement has been reached on a non-racial democratic constitution or until specific recommendations are made on this matter by the transitional authorities to be established by the Convention for a Democratic South Africa;

5. Requests the Special Committe against Apartheid to keep the issue of military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa under constant review and to report thereon to the General Assembly and the Security Council as appropriate.

ADOPTED ON 18 DECEMBER 1992 In favour:106 Against:2 Abstention:47

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 47/116 E:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte D'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay.

Subsequently the delegations of Ethiopia, Liberia and Senegal advised the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour.

Result of vote on the above resolution and on previous similar resolutions

Year	Resolution	Yes	No	Abstention
1992	47/116 E	106	2	47
1991	46/79 C	121	2	34
1990	45/176 B	116	11	19
1990	45/176 C	117	2	29
1989	44/27 I	106	17	26
1988	43/50 B	123	2	29

47/116 F Relations between South Africa and Israel

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions concerning the relations between South Africa and Israel and, in particular, its resolution 46/79 D of 13 December 1991,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid on recent developments concerning relations between South Africa and Israel,[1] and the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's nuclear-tipped ballistic missile capability,[2]

Noting with concern that the military relations between South Africa and Israel, especially in the area of military technology and

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[1] Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/47/22), part two.

[2] A/46/357 and Add.1.

in particular the collaboration in the production and testing of nuclear missiles, continue unabated,

1. Strongly deplores the collaboration of Israel with the South African regime in the military and nuclear fields;

2. Reiterates its demand that Israel desist from and terminate forthwith all forms of collaboration with South Africa, particularly in the military and nuclear fields;

3. Urges the Security Council to consider taking appropriate measures against Israel for its violation of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa;

4. Requests the Special Committee against Apartheid to continue to monitor the relations between South Africa and Israel and keep them under constant review and report to the General Assembly and the Security Council as appropriate.

ADOPTED ON 18 DECEMBER 1992 In favour:93 Against:39 Abstention:23

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 47/116 F:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua & Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay.

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Belarus, Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominica, Fiji, Japan, Kazakhstan, Myanmar, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Republic of Korea, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Turkey, Ukraine.

Subsequently the delegations of Ethiopia, Liberia and Senegal advised the Secretariat that they intended to vote in favour.

Result of vote on the above resolution and on previous similar resolutions

Year	Resolution	Yes	No	Abstention
1992	47/116 F	93	39	23
1991	46/79 D	93	31	30
1990	45/176 D	100	28	19
1989	44/27 F	114	22	18
1988	43/50 E	106	23	26
1987	42/23 E	103	29	23
1986	41/35 C	102	29	26
1985	40/64 E	102	20	30

47/116 G Support for the work of the Commission against Apartheid in Sports

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions on the boycott of apartheid in sports and in particular resolution 32/105 M of 14 December 1977, by which it adopted the International Declaration against Apartheid in Sports, resolution 40/64 G of 10 December 1985, the annex to which contains the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports, and resolution 45/176 G of 19 December 1990,

Having considered the report of the Commission against Apartheid in Sports[1] and the relevant sections of the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid,[2]

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[1] A/47/45; to be issued in final form as Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 45 (A/47/45).

[2] See A/47/22-S/24663; to be issued in final form as Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/47/22).

1. Takes note of the report of the Commission against Apartheid in Sports and endorses its recommendations;[3]

2. Urges Governments and the international sporting community to assist the non-racial sports movement in South Africa to redress the structural inequalities in sports that are among the legacies of apartheid.

ADOPTED ON 18 DECEMBER 1992 In favour:121 Against:0 Abstention:39

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 47/116 G:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua & Barbuda, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

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[3] A/47/45, paras. 38-43.

Subsequently the delegations of Liberia and Senegal advised the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour.

Result of vote on the above resolution and on previous similar resolutions

Year	Resolution	Yes	No	Abstention
1992	47/116 G	121	0	39
1991	46/79 D	93	31	30
1990	45/176 D	100	28	19
1989	44/27 F	114	22	18
1988	43/50 E	106	23	26
1987	42/23 E	103	29	23
1986	41/35 C	102	29	26
1985	40/64 E	102	20	30

47/117 United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, in particular resolution 46/80 of 13 December 1991,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General[1] containing an account of the work of the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and the administration of the Programme for the period from 1 September 1991 to 31 August 1992,

Noting with satisfaction that the recommendations of the evaluation of the Programme undertaken in 1989 as endorsed by the Advisory Committee continue to be implemented,

Recognizing the valuable assistance rendered by the Programme to the peoples of South Africa and Namibia,

Also noting with satisfaction that educational and technical assistance for southern Africa has become a growing concern of the international community,

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[1] A/47/513.

Fully recognizing the need to provide continuing educational opportunities and counselling to students from South Africa in a wide variety of professional, cultural and linguistic disciplines, as well as opportunities for vocational and technical training and for advanced studies at graduate and postgraduate levels in priority fields of study, as often as possible at educational and training institutions within South Africa,

Strongly convinced that the development of the Programme is essential in order to meet the increasing demand for educational and training assistance to disadvantaged students from South Africa,

Noting that, in order to address the priority needs of disadvantaged South Africans, the Programme is continuing to allocate greater resources for the purpose of institution-building in South Africa, in particular by strengthening the historically Black and other institutions of higher learning, especially through a graduate student and junior faculty enhancement programme abroad in the field of educational management and other short-term specialized training courses with built-in returnability and employability of participants,

1. Endorses the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa;

2. Commends the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa for their continued efforts to develop the Programme so that it can best meet the needs evolving from changing circumstances in South Africa, to promote generous contributions to the Programme and to enhance cooperation with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental agencies involved in educational and technical assistance to South Africa;

3. Welcomes the main thrust of the proceedings of the Follow-up Conference on International Educational Assistance to Disadvantaged South Africans, held in New York on 8 and 9 September 1992, organized by the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and its Advisory Committee, with special regard to the need for:

(a) Establishing linkages between training and educational activities and industry in South Africa;

(b) Supporting and strengthening the historically Black and other universities through exchange programmes for graduates and junior faculty;

(c) Continuing to provide educational assistance at the tertiary level in South Africa and to strengthen the institutional technical

and financial capacity as well as the decision-making of non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations and educational institutions which serve the needs and interests of disadvantaged South Africans;

4. Notes with satisfaction the training activities of the Programme designed to address priority needs in the areas of education and training assistance to disadvantaged South Africans;

5. Welcomes the expanding educational and training activities of the Programme inside South Africa and its close cooperation with South African non-governmental organizations and educational institutions;

6. Emphasizes that the international community has an important role in assisting the people of South Africa in bridging the economic and social disparities in South Africa during the transitional period, particularly in the field of education;

7. Calls upon non-governmental educational institutions, private organizations and individuals concerned to assist the Programme in facilitating the returnability and job placement of its graduates;

8. Appeals to Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, international professional associations and individuals to use their influence and leverage inside South Africa to assist graduates of the Programme in obtaining access to job opportunities so that they can effectively contribute their professional competence and expertise towards the political, economic and social development of South Africa during the period of transition and beyond;

9. Considers that, under the changing circumstances in South Africa, the Programme should continue to have, in addition to its educational and training programmes abroad, the necessary flexibility and means to expand, in an appropriate manner, educational and training assistance to disadvantaged South Africans within the country itself;

10. Expresses its appreciation to all those who have supported the Programme by providing contributions, scholarships or places in their educational institutions;

11. Appeals to all States, institutions, organizations and individuals to offer greater financial and other assistance to the Programme to enable it to carry out its programme of activities.

ADOPTED ON 18 DECEMBER 1992 WITHOUT A VOTE.